

gross gaming revenue of \$27.2 billion, only a fraction of the estimated \$100 billion U.S. gambling industry revenue. As of September 2014 the Federal Gaming Commission estimated there were 733,930 people directly employed by the gambling industry in the United States. Gambling industry jobs are typically low-wage jobs, and it is only through collective bargaining that workers can enjoy some of the profits from their hard labor.

In 2004, the Bush Administration NLRB ruled for the first time that Tribal casino workers should have the benefit of NLRA protections, San Manuel, 341 NLRB No. 138 (2004). Yet, since the San Manuel ruling, the NLRB has stepped very carefully, taking jurisdiction on a case-by-case. Just this spring the NLRB declined jurisdiction citing the 1830 Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek and 1866 Treaty of Washington stating:

"We have no doubt that asserting jurisdiction over the Casino and the Nation would effectuate the policies of the Act. However, because we find that asserting jurisdiction would abrogate treaty rights specific to the Nation." Chickasaw Nation Windstar World Casino, 362 NLRB 109 (2015).

Similarly the NLRB declined jurisdiction:

"...when an Indian tribe is fulfilling a traditionally tribal or governmental function that is unique to its status, fulfilling just such a unique governmental function [providing free health care services solely to tribal members]." Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation, 341 NLRB 139 (2004).

Finally, the Tribes asking for this bill assert they are seeking the same NLRA exemption as state and local governments. This argument is erroneous, because the NLRA only exempts actual government employees and not private sector employees performing contracted-out governmental functions. Hundreds of thousands of private sector workers employed by private sector contractors perform state, local and federal governmental functions; thus, are covered under the NLRA.

Casinos and resorts are not inherently governmental operations, and casino employees are not performing inherently governmental functions by serving cocktails, running Keno numbers, or dealing cards. On June 16, While Tribal witnesses asserted air traffic controllers and casino workers should be treated similarly under the law as critical governmental workers and be prohibited from striking, common sense would suggest otherwise.

Finally, depriving Tribal casino employees of their ability to gain the industry standard negotiated by their counterparts working for hugely profitable commercial gambling operators like Trump, MGM or Wynn Enterprises should not be decided by Congress as a blanket exemption to the NLRA. HR 511 would deprive thousands of workers of their fundamental labor law protection under the guise of Tribal Sovereignty. H.R. 511 is union busting—plain and simple, and would deny Indian and non-Indian workers alike their ability to collectively negotiate wages, hours and working conditions and improve their lives and the livelihood of their families. Please vote NO on H.R. 511.

Thank you for your consideration and please contact Alison Reardon, USW Legislative Representative for additional information.

Sincerely,

HOLLY R. HART,
Assistant to the International President,
Legislative Director.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1500

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, Mr. SCOTT. He is a de-

light to work with, and I want to thank him for working with me on this.

Policymakers on both sides of the aisle have long agreed on the importance of protecting sovereignty of Native American tribes. Today, we have an opportunity to prove that we are committed to that bipartisan goal.

In my packet here, I have literally page after page of tribes that have supported this piece of legislation. To me, being sovereign means that you are able to make your own decisions. What we are seeing the NLRB do is nibble away a little bit at a time at the authority that the local tribes have over local matters. Look, the political job I had before I came to Congress was being mayor of a city. I had more rights than the Native Americans who occupy this land, many of them my district, the Cherokee Nation.

The Tribal Labor Sovereignty Act of 2015 is a simple, commonsense measure; but it means a great deal, particularly to those in the Native American community. As tribal representatives have said, this bill will prevent unnecessary and unproductive overreach into tribal affairs. It will empower tribal governments to make decisions that are the best for their people, and it will ensure the Federal Government honors and respects the sovereignty of the tribal nations.

Just as importantly, it shows that we are serious about honoring the commitments and making good on promises we have made to Native Americans and broken many, many, many times.

I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 511.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my support of the bipartisan H.R. 511, the Tribal Labor Sovereignty Act. I wish to recognize the work of my colleague, Mr. ROKITA, as well as the efforts of the Committee on Education and the Workforce on this legislation.

If enacted, this important legislation would amend the National Labor Relations Act to ensure that any enterprise or institution owned and operated by an Indian tribe would be treated with parity by any state or local government.

This legislation is necessary to reverse a 2004 National Labor Relations Board's ruling which increased the jurisdiction of the NLRA to cover tribal operations. H.R. 511 promotes tribal sovereignty and allows the tribal governments to regulate appropriate labor practices on lands without the further overreach and infringement of the federal government.

Because of these reasons, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the Tribal Labor Sovereignty Act to ensure that our Native American citizens can achieve parity with other exempted governments.

Vote "yes" on H.R. 511.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I have the privilege of representing a district that covers a large portion of the reservation that is home to the Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians.

From my meetings and visits with members of the Pechanga tribe, as well as with Native Americans from across the country, I know that there is perhaps no greater priority than protecting tribal sovereignty.

In 2004, the National Labor Relations Board issued a ruling that, I believe, inappropriately applied the National Labor Relations Act to tribally owned businesses on tribal lands. That ruling was contrary to previous court-established precedents because it clearly conflicts with the Constitution's recognition of tribes as sovereign governments. That's exactly why in 2011, a U.S. District Court in Oklahoma ruled in Chickasaw Nation v. National Labor Relations Board that tribal businesses on tribal land do not fall under the jurisdiction of the Board on grounds of tribal sovereignty.

Since that ruling, the National Labor Relations Board has filed an appeal and similar legal conflicts have arisen with other tribes across the country.

Rather than allow these lawsuits and legal proceedings to carry on indefinitely, Congress should step in and reaffirm Native American tribal sovereignty by clarifying that the National Labor Relations Act does not apply to tribally owned businesses.

As a proud original cosponsor of the Tribal Labor Sovereignty Act and friend of our Native American tribes, I encourage all of my colleagues to support this long overdue bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 526, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON S. 1177, STUDENT SUCCESS ACT

Mr. KLINE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 526, I offer a motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Kline moves that the House insist on its amendment to S. 1177 and request a conference with the Senate thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Minnesota is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. KLINE. Mr. Speaker, this is a motion to authorize a conference on S. 1177. This bill, with the House amendment, helps improve elementary and secondary education in the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. KLINE).

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees on S. 1177:

Mr. KLINE, Ms. FOXX, Messrs. ROE of Tennessee, THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, GUTHRIE, ROKITA, MESSER, GROTHMAN, RUSSELL, CURBELO of Florida, SCOTT of Virginia, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. FUDGE, Mr. POLIS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. BONAMICI, and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.

There was no objection.

TRIBAL LABOR SOVEREIGNTY ACT OF 2015

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on passage of the bill (H.R. 511) to clarify the rights of Indians and Indian tribes on Indian lands under the National Labor Relations Act, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 249, nays 177, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 633]

YEAS—249

Abraham	Dent	Jenkins (KS)
Aderholt	DeSantis	Jenkins (WV)
Aguilar	Deutch	Johnson (OH)
Allen	Diaz-Balart	Johnson, Sam
Amash	Duffy	Jolly
Amodei	Duncan (SC)	Jones
Ashford	Duncan (TN)	Jordan
Babin	Ellmers (NC)	Kelly (MS)
Barletta	Emmer (MN)	Kelly (PA)
Barr	Farenthold	Kildee
Barton	Fincher	Kilmer
Becerra	Fleischmann	Kind
Benishkek	Fleming	King (IA)
Beyer	Flores	Kline
Bilirakis	Forbes	Knight
Bishop (MI)	Fortenberry	Labrador
Bishop (UT)	Fox	LaHood
Black	Franks (AZ)	LaMalfa
Blackburn	Frelinghuysen	Lamborn
Blum	Garrett	Lance
Boustany	Gibbs	Latta
Brady (TX)	Gohmert	Lieu, Ted
Brat	Goodlatte	Long
Bridenstine	Gosar	Loudermilk
Brooks (AL)	Gowdy	Love
Brooks (IN)	Granger	Lucas
Buchanan	Guthrie	Luetkemeyer
Buck	Hanna	Lujan Grisham
Bucshon	Graves (GA)	(NM)
Burgess	Graves (LA)	Lujan, Ben Ray
Byrne	Griffith	(NM)
Calvert	Grothman	Lummis
Cárdenas	Guinta	Marchant
Carter (GA)	Guthrie	Marino
Carter (TX)	Hanna	Massie
Chabot	Hardy	McCarthy
Chaffetz	Harper	McCaul
Clawson (FL)	Harris	McClintock
Coffman	Hartzler	McCollum
Cole	Heck (NV)	McHenry
Collins (GA)	Heck (WA)	McMorris
Collins (NY)	Hensarling	Rodgers
Comstock	Herrera Beutler	McSally
Conaway	Hice, Jody B.	Meadows
Cook	Hill	Messer
Cramer	Holding	Mica
Crawford	Hudson	Miller (FL)
Crenshaw	Huelskamp	Miller (MI)
Cuellar	Huizenga (MI)	Moolenaar
Culberson	Hultgren	Mooney (WV)
Curbeo (FL)	Hunter	
DeBene	Hurd (TX)	
Denham	Hurt (VA)	
	Issa	Mulvaney

Neugebauer	Rohrabacher	Thornberry
Newhouse	Rokita	Tiberi
Noem	Rooney (FL)	Tipton
Nugent	Roskam	Trott
Nunes	Ross	Turner
Olson	Rothfus	Upton
Palazzo	Rouzer	Valadao
Palmer	Royce	Wagner
Paulsen	Ruiz	Walberg
Pearce	Russell	Walden
Perry	Salmon	Walker
Peterson	Sanchez, Loretta	Walorski
Pittenger	Sanford	Walters, Mimi
Pitts	Scalise	Walz
Poe (TX)	Schrader	Weber (TX)
Poliquin	Schweikert	Webster (FL)
Pompeo	Scott, Austin	Wenstrup
Posey	Sensenbrenner	Westerman
Price, Tom	Sessions	Westmoreland
Rangel	Sewell (AL)	Whitfield
Ratcliffe	Shimkus	Williams
Reed	Shuster	Wilson (SC)
Reichert	Simpson	Wittman
Renacci	Smith (MO)	Womack
Ribble	Smith (NE)	Woodall
Rice (SC)	Smith (TX)	Yoder
Rigell	Stefanik	Yoho
Roby	Stewart	Young (AK)
Roe (TN)	Stivers	Young (IA)
Rogers (AL)	Stutzman	Young (IN)
Rogers (KY)	Thompson (PA)	Zinke

NAYS—177

Adams	Frankel (FL)	Murphy (FL)
Bass	Fudge	Murphy (PA)
Beatty	Gabbard	Nadler
Bera	Gallego	Napolitano
Bishop (GA)	Garamendi	Neal
Blumenauer	Gibson	Nolan
Bonamici	Graham	Norcross
Bost	Grayson	O'Rourke
Boyle, Brendan F.	Green, Al	Pallone
Brady (PA)	Green, Gene	Pascarell
Brown (FL)	Grijalva	Payne
Brownley (CA)	Gutiérrez	Pelosi
Bustos	Hahn	Perlmutter
Butterfield	Hastings	Peters
Capps	Higgins	Pingree
Capuano	Himes	Pocan
Carney	Honda	Polis
Carson (IN)	Hoyer	Price (NC)
Cartwright	Huffman	Quigley
Castor (FL)	Israel	Rice (NY)
Castro (TX)	Jackson Lee	Richmond
Chu, Judy	Jeffries	Roybal-Allard
Cicilline	Johnson (GA)	Rush
Clark (MA)	Johnson, E. B.	Ryan (OH)
Clarke (NY)	Joyce	Sánchez, Linda T.
Clay	Kaptur	Sarbanes
Cleaver	Katko	Schakowsky
Clyburn	Keating	Schiff
Cohen	Kelly (IL)	Scott (VA)
Connolly	Kennedy	Scott, David
Conyers	King (NY)	Serrano
Cooper	Kinzing (IL)	Sherman
Costa	Kirkpatrick	Sinema
Costello (PA)	Kuster	Sires
Courtney	Langevin	Slaughter
Crowley	Larsen (WA)	Smith (NJ)
Cummings	Larson (CT)	Smith (WA)
Davis (CA)	Lawrence	Speier
Davis, Danny	Lee	Swalwell (CA)
Davis, Rodney	Levin	Takano
DeGette	Lewis	Thompson (CA)
Delaney	Lipinski	Thompson (MS)
DeLauro	LoBiondo	Tonko
DeSaulnier	Loeb	Torres
Dingell	Loeb	Tsongas
Doggett	Lofgren	Van Hollen
Dold	Lowenthal	Vargas
Donovan	Lowe	Veasey
Doyle, Michael F.	Lynch	Vela
Duckworth	MacArthur	Velázquez
Edwards	Maloney	Visclosky
Ellison	Maloney, Sean	Wasserman
Engel	Matsui	Schultz
Eshoo	McDermott	Waters, Maxine
Esty	McGovern	Watson Coleman
Farr	McKinley	Welch
Fattah	McNerney	Wilson (FL)
Fitzpatrick	Meehan	Yarmuth
Foster	Meeks	Zeldin
	Meng	
	Moulton	

NOT VOTING—7

DeFazio	Ros-Lehtinen	Titus
DesJarlais	Ruppersberger	
Hinojosa	Takai	

□ 1534

Messrs. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania, MACARTHUR, and Ms. KAPTUR changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. SALMON, KIND, and Ms. SEWELL of Alabama changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. DESJARLAIS. Mr. Speaker, I regrettably missed rollcall vote No. 633, passage of H.R. 511—the Tribal Land Sovereignty Act of 2015. As a cosponsor of this bill, had I been present, I would have voted “yes.”

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Mr. Speaker, I was not able to vote today for medical reasons.

Had I been present on rollcall vote 629, I would have voted “no.”

Had I been present on rollcall vote 630, I would have voted “no.”

Had I been present on rollcall vote 631, I would have voted “yes.”

Had I been present on rollcall vote 632, I would have voted “yes.”

Had I been present on rollcall vote 633, I would have voted “no.”

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3770

Mr. VEASEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove myself as a cosponsor of H.R. 3770.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on the motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record vote on the postponed question will be taken later.

CONDEMNING TERRORIST ATTACKS IN PARIS, FRANCE, ON NOVEMBER 13, 2015

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 524) condemning in the strongest terms the terrorist attacks in Paris, France, on November 13, 2015, that resulted in the loss of at least 129 lives, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 524

Whereas on Friday, November 13, 2015, three groups of Islamist terrorists launched coordinated attacks against six sites across